

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE

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IN THE UNIFORM OF THE BUTCHERS: THE TSAR AS A COSSACK.

*Here the Tsar is seen in a Cossack's full equipment, down even to the "naghaika," or short-handled whip, which has frequently been used for the repression of rioters. On January 22 the Cossacks used their whips against a deputation of strikers, which had been sent to the barracks to protest against the violence of the military.*



## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

History has some strange jests. The chief of the police at St. Petersburg is said to be General Foulon. It is an ominous name. There was a Foulon in the French Revolution, who told the starving populace to eat grass. His head subsequently adorned a pike, and grass was stuffed into his mouth. The coincidence will not go so far, perhaps; but it is grim enough already. An official is reported to have said that there would be "as much shooting as was necessary." It has been rather one-sided. The people armed with a petition to the Tsar, and his troops responding with bullets—the gentle admonitions of the Little Father to his children; it is not a pretty spectacle. The necessary shooting may be more even-handed some day; the "whiff of grape-shot," which should extinguish a revolution, may only provoke a counterblast. If it be not now, it is to come. Government by Grand Dukes is not one of the blessings that mankind cherishes for ever. The Grand Duke, as a national institution, can scarcely stand the wear and tear of time. He makes a disastrous war, and sends regiments to fight, but stays behind to shoot women and children. Clearly it is no part of Grand Ducal functions to chastise a foreign enemy, or to bind the nation in staunch allegiance to the Throne.

I wonder whether the troops who distinguished themselves in the streets of St. Petersburg will ever take that uncomfortable journey to Manchuria. When Kuropatkin asks again for reinforcements, perhaps the answer will be: "You cannot have any more men; they are needed here to shoot insurgent babes." But should the heroes of the butchery go to Mukden, what glorious tales they will tell their comrades there! "You have been fighting the Japanese," they will say, "and not getting the best of it. But we have fought for the Fatherland at St. Petersburg, and won a noble victory. We have killed women and children—probably your kith and kin among them. Long live the Tsar!" Kuropatkin's hosts on the Sha-ho ought to be immensely stimulated by these splendid fellows, and their great deeds. I saw a set of Russian war cartoons the other day, which pictured in dazzling colours the victories of Russia by land and sea. There were Cossacks riding down the Japanese, who lay about in postures of horror and dismay. There was a huge Russian soldier at Port Arthur, sinking the tiny Japanese war-ships with his little finger; and there was Togo shedding tears. The brilliant fancy which designed these cartoons should produce another set to commemorate the heroism which stained the snow on the banks of the Neva with the blood of the helpless. Let these stirring pictures be distributed among those children of the Little Father who are facing a real foe in the Far East. Long live the Tsar!

Disraeli has been dead nearly a quarter of a century, and the world has just read the fragment of a novel he was writing in the last year of his life. It gave one a quaint sensation to find these chapters in the *Times*, where we have not been taught to look for romantic fiction. I have heard that an ancient subscriber to that journal read the first instalment of the novel with growing amazement until he arrived at this climax: "What is your name?" "My name is Kusinara—and yours?" "I have no name," said the unknown. (*To be continued to-morrow.*) Then the ancient subscriber fell out of his chair and swooned on the hearthrug. He had been accustomed to read the leading articles and the City Intelligence for fifty years; but when he found a serial story, which he had begun to read with the impression that it was the political testament of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, a State paper of the highest importance, he was struck all of a heap. I am told that his two granddaughters discovered him on the hearthrug, and brought him round by splashing his forehead with cold tea. They asked him what the story was about, and he murmured faintly: "The extinction of the human species; and it's high time!"

I forget how long it is since Tolstoy first preached the extinction of the human species; but four-and-twenty years ago Disraeli had an inkling of this great truth. He introduces us to a young nobleman who was a sceptic even in childhood; who left Oxford on account of some controversy about the origin of evil; who left the Diplomatic Service because a foreign Government detected him in a correspondence with a revolutionary leader; and who left Parliament because he found that Parliaments were worn out. "It is true of everything," he told his stepmother; "but of the whole affair nothing is so exhausted as the human race itself. I am capable of devotion," he added, "to the happiness of my species. For that reason I wish it to become extinct." Why prolong its existence on a globe which was "clearly never intended for man," a globe which consists chiefly of water, a great portion of the land being "uninhabitable desert"? This original young nobleman did not stand alone. The plot of the story was to show him in league with a

German millionaire, a Buddhist missionary, and the mysterious stranger who had no name, for this great purpose of improving man off the face of the earth. If there had only been nineteen chapters of the fragment instead of nine, they might have done for that ancient subscriber to the *Times*, who would have left this inscription for his tomb: "He died in the hope that the human species would not long survive him." But they would have filled many of us with cheer.

It may have been Disraeli's humour to leave this story incomplete. Perhaps he had remarked the fate of the masterpiece which becomes a classic. It is always too long; it drags itself rather wearily to its close. You use it as a bedside book, and know exactly the point where it will send you gently off. Nobody ventured to say this at the "Don Quixote" dinner; but I noticed that the happy device of representing the Knight, and Rozinante, and the Windmill, all in sugar, on the top of the ice-putting, was hailed with enthusiasm as a judicious abbreviation of the classic. Another method has been tried with rather startling audacity at a suburban theatre in Paris. After the fourth act of "Tartuffe" the audience was informed that the fifth would not be played because it was "unworthy of Molière." We never treat Shakspeare so. You find an intimation sometimes in the playbill that he has been reduced to three acts; but no smiling person comes in front of the curtain to explain that, out of regard for his memory, it has been thought expedient to omit this and that. Perhaps Disraeli said to himself: "I won't have any skipping spirit languidly turning the pages of my book, or using it as an opiate. So I'll leave nine chapters, and every word of them a thing of wonder." The success of this policy is manifest. You do literally marvel at every word. The mysterious personage approaches a great lady at a party, and tells her that society is based on fraudulent principles. "His costume, though simple, was yet effective," you are bidden to remark his "star of brilliants"; but there was "no ribbon."

In this week's issue we give a picture of the Queen of Siam alighting from her state barge. The artist has taken her with his usual aptitude for catching us in our least studied movements. She seems to be on a gentle run, as if about to kick off at football; and her simple yet effective costume lends itself to the spirited action. Still, I had no idea that such a dress was deemed befitting to Oriental majesty. I thought there would be draperies, such at least as Haidée wore that fatal day when her father came home—

Her orange silk full Turkish trousers furl'd  
About the prettiest ankle in the world.

But the Queen of Siam, alighting from her barge, is equipped for gymnastic exercise. So are the Siamese Princesses. Behind her Majesty comes a whole bevy of them, attired for fencing or the parallel bar, you would think; but no, it is the simple yet effective costume for a stroll. East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet. But they have met. Here is Eastern etiquette, and royal etiquette too, clad in the raiment of Western emancipation. Does the Kaiser know this? I fancy not, or he would send a special Embassy to the Siamese Court with volumes of designs and patterns for the costumes which alone are compatible with the principle of monarchy.

Our spelling-reformers have been quiet for a long time, but they ought to be stirred by the rising in France. It is said that eight thousand schoolmasters have petitioned the French Academy to revise the orthography of the language. "Down with double consonants!" is one of the battle-cries. It reminds me of the learned physician (perhaps I have told his impressive story before), who used to war against double consonants by refusing to spell "egg" with more than one "g." He never wrote a letter without affirming his principles. I believe he advised every patient to consume an "eg" beaten up in port wine, but warned him that if he swallowed the other "g" the consequences might be fatal.

The French revolt is serious, but the Academy is said to be standing firm. "Change our spelling!" protest the champions of orthodoxy. "You might as well take a mallet and deface our most beautiful monuments!" Something like this is said when reformers here propose to write "honor." The protest is even stronger, for it is moral rather than æsthetic. "Leave out the 'u,' and our honour will be rooted in dishonor!" The orthodox camp is rather disturbed, however, by an American Professor's discovery that our honour made its earliest appearance in the language as "onur." "Never mind!" cry the stalwarts, "even then it had the 'u' in it!" In Paris the beautiful-monument plea is met by the reminder that the eighteenth-century spelling was not the spelling of to-day. Time has chiselled the monument; and if Voltaire could come to life again, he might complain that his orthography was defaced. Why restrain the hand of evolution even if it should chisel the "h" out of honour?

## QUO VADIS, RUSSIA?

BY CHARLES LOWE.

"Shooting Niagara," Carlyle might have replied to this question; but Russia, as a whole, seems to be still a long way from even the rapids of a Revolution—on the French scale. Her birth-throes have only begun, and the process will take a long time yet. There will have to be much more suffering, and even bloodshed, before the Russian people can attain to perfect liberty and light, which they are not even prepared to enjoy to the full. In the meanwhile they are prejudicing their own case by asking for too much all at once. They demand more than they could possibly digest in the present unregulated state of their political stomachs. But that is no reason why the Tsar should have committed the folly of declining to receive from them direct their immoderate Petition of Rights. He should rather have imitated the example of that Duke of Brunswick who one day, during the revolutionary troubles of '48—which, originating in Paris, spread all over Germany—was attracted by the tumult of a multitude of his subjects who had surged into his palace square. "What do these people want?" asked the Duke of one of his Ministers who happened to be in attendance. "They want a Constitution, your Highness." "Oh, botheration!" replied the Duke; "give them two, if they like."

But Nicholas II. was not wise enough to imitate the policy of the serpent, and the result was that the snow-carpeted streets of his capital began to be extensively crimsoned with the blood of his subjects, whose only arms were their own desperation and stubbornness. Last Sunday's massacre at St. Petersburg was but a repetition, on a smaller scale, of the scenes witnessed by the citizens of Berlin on March 18, 1848. The Prussians had made frequent demands for a Constitution, but had been assured by their ruler, Frederick William IV., the discoverer of Bismarck, that "no power on earth would ever induce him to suffer a sheet of paper to intervene between the Lord God in Heaven and his subjects," and that he was firmly resolved to transmit his monarchical authority unimpaired to his successor. He even refused, as the Tsar did the other day, to receive a députation on the subject of Liberal reform, and only gave way on hearing that the "Citizen King" had been dethroned and a Republic proclaimed in Paris. The blood that was shed by the barricade-fighters of Berlin was a comparatively small price to pay for the Constitutionalism which was now introduced into Prussia, as well as almost every other German State.

The March Revolution, I say, throughout Germany was a comparatively bloodless one; yet it would have been far otherwise had the several rulers in the Fatherland decided to resist the demands of their subjects. But there was no concerted action between them, and the military power of the nation was still in its infancy. On the other hand, the people had the means of obtaining or manufacturing arms, without which no successful revolution is possible; while their powers of co-operation and organisation were also great in a country so comparatively compact as Germany. They could command most of Mr. Gladstone's "resources of civilisation" to combat their oppressors; but how many of those resources are at the disposal of the poor, downtrodden, desperate Russians, who are as completely in the power of their masters as the peoples of India are in that of their British rulers? Another Indian Mutiny would now have much less chances of success than before, with all the arsenals of the country, and, what is more, all the artillery of the Indian army, in British hands.

Even in Paris the storming of the Bastille and all its momentous consequences would have been impossible had Louis XVI. been served by such a crushing force of obedient soldiers as are now at the disposal of Nicholas II. and his uncle Vladimir. Militarism is at once the instrument of foreign conquest and of domestic coercion. As long as the Russian people continue to be policed by the Russian army, their chances of rising successfully against their autocratic rulers are but small. "Town after town," says the editor of *Free Russia*, "will rise, until the troops become demoralised and fraternise with the people"; but hitherto there have been few signs of this fraternisation. Against it is the greatest virtue of the Russian soldier—his blind obedience to his superiors, as well as his strong religious feeling, amounting to superstition, which makes him shrink from violating his oath to his "Little Father" no less than to his Father in Heaven.

And then as for the successive rising of separate towns, what would that avail if there were troops enough on the spot—as there always are at the great urban centres—to extinguish these revolts in blood? Isolated risings of this kind can be of no good unless there is co-operation between them; and the long distances in Russia are against this. The very vastness of his half-civilised dominions is more than half the battle for the despotism of the Tsar. We ourselves in South Africa learned to know what it was to have huge terrestrial space on the side of our foes. Revolutions of the successful order have been repeatedly made in Paris for itself and the rest of France; but a very different kind of place is St. Petersburg.

Without arms and organisation this Russian people, "rightly struggling to be free," may enjoy our sympathy, but not our hopes as long as their soldiers remain true to their solemn oaths and the principle once propounded by the present Kaiser when swearing in some recruits: "In view of the present Socialist troubles it may come to this—that I command you to shoot down your own relatives, brothers, and even parents in the streets, which God forbid; but then you must obey my orders without a murmur." If this be the fundamental maxim of militarism in Germany, what must it be in Russia? *Quo vadis?* A very long way yet, it is to be feared—a path devious, disastrous, and bloodstained—before the Russian people can fulfil their destiny of becoming as great as they are free.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "KING HENRY V." AT THE IMPERIAL.

If only by reason of its eloquent expression of English patriotism and its splendid portrait of a truly national King, Shakspeare's "Henry V." will always be dear to the hearts of Englishmen. The *entente cordiale* notwithstanding, they cannot even to-day help their pulses quivering in response to the trumpet-calls of the sublime rhetoric in which the pride of this "dear, dear land" is exalted; and for the sake of the patriotic speeches, and the no doubt idealised representation of the royal victor of Agincourt, our playgoers have always found it easy to tolerate the episodic character of the play, its lack of feminine interest, and the rather tedious humours of that overrated comic trio—Pistol, Bardolph, and Nym. Mr. Lewis Waller's production of the drama and his representation of the titular hero are too familiar and deservedly popular to need lengthy discussion. The setting which he gives its stirring scenes now at the Imperial, as some four years ago at the Lyceum, is admirably picturesque. As for his rendering of Shakspeare's favourite monarch, while the actor perhaps, for all his fine presence, emphasises the manliness rather than the kingly dignity of Henry, still, his sonorous voice gives every line its due rhythm, and imparts to every speech a genuine thrill of intensity. Happily, Mr. Mollison is able to repeat his robust impersonation of the ranting Pistol, and has capital supporters in Mr. W. Calvert as Bardolph and Mr. Kingston as Nym. The Fluellen of Mr. A. E. George, the Williams of Mr. McKinnel, the Katherine of Miss Sarah Brooke, and the impressive Chorus of Miss Mary Rorke are also performances meriting warm commendation.

## "MRS. DERING'S DIVORCE," AT TERRYS.

It is a pity Mrs. Langtry's playwrights do not take more trouble to fit her with a part suited to her personality. Here is an actress, always possessed of great individual charm, who is essentially a *comédienne*, and has at length acquired a rather hard and unemotional but spontaneous and fascinating stage-manner. The type of woman she interprets best is the vivacious society coquette in whom there is little sentiment but considerable wit, not over-much warmth of feeling but plenty of good-humour. And yet, like so many of his predecessors, Mr. Percy Fendall, author of her latest play, is found giving Mrs. Langtry too few comedy moments, and requiring her too often to essay the vein of tenderness. In his actress's interest he would have done more wisely to treat his theme in light Gallic fashion than in the sentimental and rather heavy method he has adopted. Otherwise, though the topic of "Mrs. Dering's Divorce" is by no means unhackneyed, being that of a married pair's agreement, to a divorce and subsequent reconciliation, Mr. Fendall contrives to enliven his story with one or two very droll situations. Take the scene in which the heroine is visited by a spectacled frump and is asked to give her former husband a matrimonial "character." In the sprightlier passages of the play Mrs. Langtry is very happy, and of course Miss Beatrice Ferrar makes a supremely amusing frump. But on the first night Mr. Leonard Boyne sometimes underplayed his rôle of the spendthrift and profligate husband.

## THE OXFORD'S NEW PROGRAMME.

The Oxford has this week an exceptionally strong programme, and fully bears out its claim of providing four hours of excellent entertainment. *Imprimis*, that quaint Cockney comedian, Mr. Joe Elvin, appears in a revival of the popular sketch, "Over the Sticks," with a realistic representation of a Kempton Park race—horses, jockeys, and crowd all complete. Next, there is Miss Louie Frear in her inimitable pictures of the London "slavery." Then, not to speak of such welcome and tried favourites as Miss Vesta Victoria, Mr. Tom Leamore, Mr. Pat Rafferty, and Mr. Gus Elen, clever Mr. Bransby Williams varies his customarily brief impersonations of Dickens characters, and offers what is not too extravagantly described as a "thrilling" dramatic monologue, entitled "Fagin the Jew." Finally the Oxford can boast a new departure in the engagement of that talented actress, Mrs. Charles Sugden, for a special "scena" furnished with musical and choral effects, and styled "The Pictures of the Year."

## MUSIC.

The genius of the United States is commercial rather than artistic, and while Americans have secured a well-merited reputation by their patronage of the fine arts, they have given us little or nothing of their own creation that may be deemed first-class. Musicians know that their work commands its highest prices in the States, and this suggests appreciation of what is good; but when America sends music to Europe, we are called upon to greet John Philip Sousa and his band. Now, it would be easy to emphasise its weaknesses, but against them may be set the faultless rendering of the marches, the cake-walks, and other compositions of the same calibre that bring joy to the untrained ear. Music of this sort has its open-air value, and is inspiring to a degree that must give it an abiding place in ball-rooms, music-halls, public parks, and the repertoire of military bands. Here uses and merits end. To its rendering Mr. Sousa and his band may have devoted months of practice—sufficient hard labour, indeed, to have given to musicians of equal capacity and intelligence complete acquaintance with Beethoven's nine Symphonies. And yet, when the last encore has been given, we can but feel that, from the standpoint of serious art, the whole performance is labour lost.

Already we have some details of the forthcoming season of grand opera at Covent Garden, which will commence, according to precedent, on Monday, May 1. We are to hear two complete cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," under the direction of Dr. Hans Richter. There will be no cuts; and the performances

will be timed to allow intervals for dinner. Several great artists are engaged already; the list includes Mesdames Morena, Wittich, Knüpfer-Egli, and Kirkby Lunn; Messrs. Burrian Kraus, Van Rooy, and Reiss. As there will be no Festival at Bayreuth this summer, these performances will have a special interest.

Musical clubs are springing up all over London, and the last to claim a welcome is the Bechstein Hall Concert Club, which is giving orchestral and chamber music alternately on Sunday afternoons. Señor Arbos has been entrusted with the musical direction, and the choice could hardly be improved.

## STOESEL EXPOSED.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking, the weight of whose words is universally recognised, has characterised General Stoessel's act in abandoning Fort Arthur as a "discreditable surrender." Dr. Morrison has himself visited the fortress, and affirms unhesitatingly that it was the death of General Kondrachenko that really weakened the resistance. Stoessel declared he had only 4000 effective men, yet the Japanese found in the town more than 25,000 able-bodied soldiers capable of making a sortie. They were well clad and well nourished, and included several hundreds of unscathed officers, among whom were many who were shamming sick. There was no lack of war-material, for the largest depot was full to the roof of all kinds of ammunition for naval guns. Food was plentiful, the waters teem with fish, and there were 2000 horses in fair condition, besides 6000 tons of flour untouched. Champagne and vodka were to be had *ad libitum* to the end, and fuel was in abundance. Dwelling-houses had hardly suffered from shell-fire. "No man," concludes the *Times*' correspondent, "who ever held a responsible command less deserved the title of hero than General Stoessel."

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THE LØEN VALLEY.

Photo. Wigley.



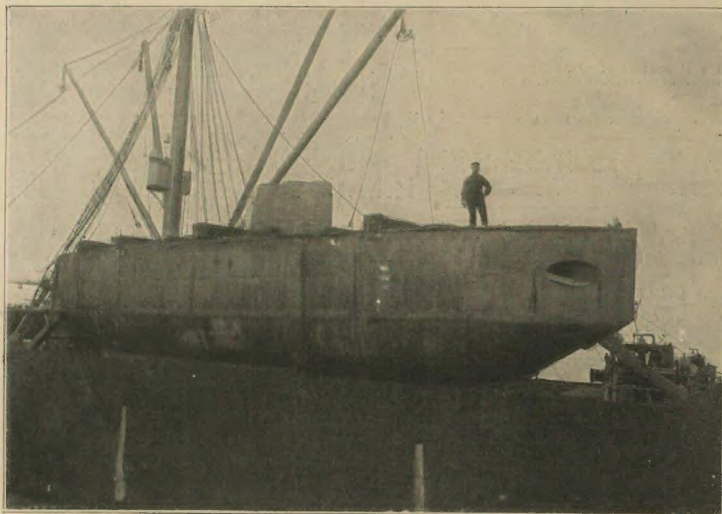
Ravnefjeld.

WHERE THE LANDSLIP OCCURRED: THE RAVNEFJELD.

Photo. Meyer.

THE DISASTROUS LANDSLIP AND CONSEQUENT INUNDATION AT LØEN, IN NORWAY.

On the night of January 15 at Nerdal, north of Bergen, a huge mass of rock became detached from the hillside and fell into the Løenwand Lake. The fallen mass caused a huge wave twenty feet high to sweep the neighbourhood, carrying away all the houses on the lake-side. Fifty-nine persons lost their lives. Løen is a favourite resort of English anglers.



A FORE AND AFT VIEW OF THE SUBMARINE.



THE STEM, SHOWING THREE TORPEDO-TUBES.

A QUEER CRAFT: A JAPANESE SUBMARINE IN HAMBURG HARBOUR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BREUER.



ALIENS' RUN ON THE NEW YORK STATE BANK: POLICE REGULATING THE CROWD.

Alarmist reports in the Yiddish papers in New York recently frightened the aliens whose small savings were deposited in the New York State Bank. Scenes of frenzy and riot took place, and the police had a hard task to regulate the crowd.



AN ACADEMICIAN WHO DIED IN HARNESS: MR. BOUGHTON IN HIS STUDIO.

On January 20 Mr. G. H. Boughton was found dead in his studio at Camden Hill. He had been seized with a spasm of the heart. A very few minutes before death overtook him he was seen at work on a picture that was to be called "The Bathers."

Copyright Photo. Mills.



MR. BEERBOHM TREE'S NEW SHAKSPEREAN REVIVAL: "MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING."

DRAWN BY S. REGG.





## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

THE ST. PETERSBURG  
MASSACRES.

Not from any Anarchist organisation, but from a simple labour question, has arisen the first serious movement of the long-expected Russian Revolution. Last week a strike began at the Putiloff Ironworks, where twelve thousand men came out, and the agitation gradually spread to the other great industrial centres of St. Petersburg. The headquarters of the campaign were at a Russian workmen's club, founded by the priest, Father George Gapon, who has been the men's leader throughout the affair. At his instigation the strikers, whose intentions were entirely peaceful, determined to march on Jan. 22 to the Winter Palace, there to present a petition to the Tsar. With the simple faith of Russians in their Sovereign, they believed that if they could get behind the Government and speak with their Tsar face to face their wrongs would be redressed. "Heaven is high and the Tsar is far away," says the Russian proverb; and on this occasion when the Sovereign might by a bold appearance to his people have secured his tottering throne, no man knew where to find him, except possibly the Grand Duke Vladimir, who has a short way with revolutionaries. This man of blood and iron had guarded all the approaches to the Palace Square, and when the strikers, headed by Father George, approached, they were treated in a manner that would only have been justified had their mission been murder and rapine. With little or no warning they were trampled on by Cossacks, beaten with loaded whips, slashed with sabres, and mown down with musketry. On the bridges and in the Vassili Ostroff, the business quarter of the city, scenes of horrible carnage ensued, and women and children were among the slaughtered. One detachment of marines, it is true, refused to fire, but the Cossacks seem to have done their butcher's work with grim alacrity. From ten in the morning till nine at night the unequal fight went on. The now infuriated populace tore up paving-stones and hurled them at the soldiers, and they even attempted the French tactics of

John Blair Balfour, Baron Kinross of Glasclune, the Lord President of the Court of Session, and Lord Justice-General of Scotland, who died on Jan. 22, was born in the year of Queen Victoria's accession, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1861. In addition to holding the highest post in the Scottish judicature, as we have already indicated, he was at various times Advocate-Depute, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, Solicitor-General for Scotland, and Lord Advocate.

THE FRENCH  
MINISTRY.

M. Combes has resigned, and M. Rouvier has formed a Ministry. The forces which overthrew M. Combes have gained a personal rather than a political victory. There is no reason to suppose that the policy of the

ahead of it on the same line of rails was a local newspaper train running from Leeds to Sheffield. Owing, it is believed to fog, the Glasgow train crashed into the rear of the other. The express engine was overturned, and several of the corridor carriages were smashed to matchwood. It was at once evident that there were many casualties, and to add to the horror of the scene the debris of the coaches caught fire. Those of the survivors who could clambered with difficulty from the shattered carriages. Some who were pinned down by the wreckage were threatened with death by fire, but by this time the survivors were doing their utmost to effect rescues. Conspicuous among the helpers was a young artilleryman, Driver Wright, who, although badly wounded, toiled with extraordinary heroism. He clambered into burning carriages, tore away heavy masses of wreckage with his own hand, and bore the sufferers to a place of safety. First aid to the injured was rendered in the most devoted manner by a French lady, who was herself hurt. Seven persons were killed outright, and of the many injured, Mr. Robert Brough, A.R.S.A., has since died. Bad as the disaster was, it might have been infinitely worse; for at the moment it occurred a down express from St. Pancras was due to pass the scene of the accident. The down line was fouled by debris, which would certainly have wrecked the oncoming train, but providentially the guard in charge of a goods-train that was standing on an adjoining line grasped the situation and rushed forward with detonators. At the same time he shouted to his engine-driver to keep up a furious whistling. There was time to explode just one fog-signal under the wheels of the down express, which was luckily brought to a standstill when its buffers had actually grazed the wreckage.



THE GRAND DUCHESS  
OLGA,  
THE TSAR'S SISTER.



THE GRAND DUCHESS  
VLADIMIR,  
THE TSAR'S AUNT.



THE GRAND DUCHESS  
CONSTANTINE,  
THE TSAR'S GREAT-AUNT.

## GREAT LADIES OF THE RUSSIAN COURT.

new Ministry will differ fundamentally from that of its predecessor. M. Rouvier aims at the separation of Church and State, and at an income-tax. He will in no sense relax the vigilance of the Republic against its domestic enemies. The Nationalists are no nearer than they were to the achievement of their main object, which is the creation of a military and clerical régime which would overthrow the Republic and substitute a Monarchy or a Dictatorship. It was by Republican votes that M. Combes was driven from power; but those votes will be given to his successor, who has no intention of weakening the law against the

THE WAR: AN  
EXPERT COMMENTARY.

BY R.N.

The stirring events which are taking place in the Russian capital have in a large measure absorbed the interest hitherto taken in the war. In spite of rumours of movements on the Sha-ho, there has been nothing stirring of importance since the raid of General Mistchenko, which appears to have altogether failed



THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS,  
THE TSAR'S SECOND COUSIN.



THE GRAND DUKE PAUL,  
THE TSAR'S UNCLE.



THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS,  
UNCLE OF THE TSAR.



THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL,  
THE TSAR'S PRO-REFORM BROTHER.



THE GRAND DUKE CYRIL,  
SURVIVOR OF THE "PETROPAVLOVSK."



THE GRAND DUKE BORIS,  
COUSIN OF THE TSAR.

## THE REAL RULERS OF

barricades with telegraph-poles and wires; but St. Petersburg is not built for a revolution, and without firearms the people could not hope for victory. Veracious officialism admits 76 deaths and 235 wounded. The casualties, however, cannot be far short of 2000. During the following day the city was in a state of siege, and desultory fights took place. The night of the 23rd passed in darkness and terror. The civilised world is aghast at the awful consequences of the Tsar's weakness and cowardice, which have afforded so terrible an opportunity for brutal repression to the reactionary palace leaders—those Grand Dukes who are the real rulers of Russia. "There is no more a Tsar!" exclaimed Father George when the first victims fell, and his words mark the snapping of the old tie that knit the Russian people to their "God upon Earth"; for the shots of Jan. 22 assuredly rang the knell of autocracy. Its burial, however, will not be to-day or to-morrow.

OUR PORTRAITS. The Marquis of Bath, who succeeds the late Earl of Hardwicke as Under-Secretary of State for India, has already had some experience of political life. For about seven years in all, when he was Viscount Weymouth, he sat in the House of Commons for the Frome Division of Somersetshire, and he has acted as private secretary to the late Earl of Idlesleigh and as assistant private secretary at the Treasury to Viscount Goschen. Married to Violet Caroline, daughter of Sir Charles Mordaunt, the tenth Baronet, he is brother-in-law to the Earl of Cromer.

The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. Choate's successor as American Ambassador to Great Britain, will not be by any means a stranger in this country; for, quite apart from unofficial visits, he has represented his Government on two of our ceremonial occasions—the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the Coronation of the King. Mr. Reid is a man of parts—he has been journalist, soldier, politician, and cotton-planter—and is proprietor and editor of the *New York Tribune*.



Photo. Maull and Fier.  
THE MARQUIS OF BATH,  
NEW UNDER-SECRETARY FOR  
INDIA

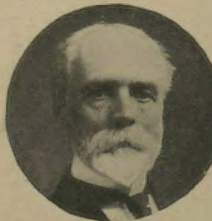


Photo. Ward.  
MR. WHITELAW REID,  
MR. CHOATE'S SUCCESSOR AS  
AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.



Photo. Russell.  
THE LATE LORD KINROSS,  
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COURT  
OF SESSION.

religious associations or of making any compromise with the Papacy.

THE WELSH COLLIERY  
EXPLOSION.

The most serious explosion ever known in the West Wales coalfields occurred on the morning of Jan. 21 at the Elba Colliery, Gowerton, near Llanelly. Only fifty men were at work in the pit at the time of the accident, and of these ten were killed and eight others seriously wounded. The shock was terrific; trams were blown to pieces, fragments of ironwork were hurled in every direction, and men were dashed against the side of the workings. The explosion was followed by a rush of after-damp, which poisoned some

of the men and temporarily overcame others. The concussion brought down a huge mass of coal and rubbish, under which some of the victims were buried. The cause of the calamity is at present unknown, for all the lamps of the survivors were returned in good order; but some belonging to the victims have still to be recovered, and it is possible that these may bear evidence of having been tampered with in order to light pipes.

THE MIDLAND  
RAILWAY DISASTER.

One of the most extraordinary disasters in railway history occurred on Jan. 19, not far from Cudworth, in Yorkshire. Shortly after two in the morning the night express from St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow, left Leeds. Five minutes

in its object, although it has given rise to extensive discussion upon the uses of cavalry. And it has served to recall the circumstance that the Southern cavalry was actually carrying out a similar raid in the rear of the enemy at the time that Lee was preparing to surrender to Grant. As to the Second Pacific Squadron, it remains an enigma. We are told on good authority that Rozhdestvensky will leave his present port of call for a cruise to the eastward, but that he will not go farther east than the longitude of Colombo. Apparently the charters on the Hamburg-American steamers which are acting as supply-ships do not extend farther than this longitude, and they run for about three months to come. This being the case, we may suppose that the Russian Admiral will cruise in the neighbourhood of Madagascar, coaling and provisioning outside the limit of territorial waters when occasions offer. He may there wait for his colleagues, and at the same time knock his squadron into shape. It is quite certain that it ought to be more efficient after three months of such training than it can be at the present time.

How far the riots at home will affect the course of the war it is too early to attempt to forecast. Even while we have been hearing of the burning of the naval arsenals, we also hear of the further dispatch of troops to the front, and it is quite possible that the proceedings at St. Petersburg will be very little known outside the official world of Russia. It is still uncertain what is the actual force in Kuropatkin's command; apparently it is not more than 350,000 bayonets, but since the end of November the batteries have increased, until he must have now something like twelve hundred guns. Moreover, all the Siberian Reserves, a division of Cossacks, and the 8th Corps, or nearly all of it, must have arrived at Harbin. But if the Russian forces have been increased, so have those of the Japanese; and as the cavalry raid does not appear to have interfered with the communications from Newchwang, they should be in a position to take the offensive if so desired.

From Port Arthur there is not much to chronicle, except that later news corroborates the view expressed in this column last week as to the possibility of repairing some of the vessels sunk in the harbour, Japanese ingenuity will no doubt find a way.



# SCENES OF STRIKE AND MASSACRE: THE MISE-EN-SCÈNE AND DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY PHOTO-NOUVELLES AGENCY; OTHERS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.



MATERIAL FOR THE BARRICADES: A ST. PETERSBURG CABMAN (IZVOSTCHIK) AND HIS VEHICLE.



THE CHURCH BUILT ON THE SCENE OF ALEXANDER THE SECOND'S ASSASSINATION.



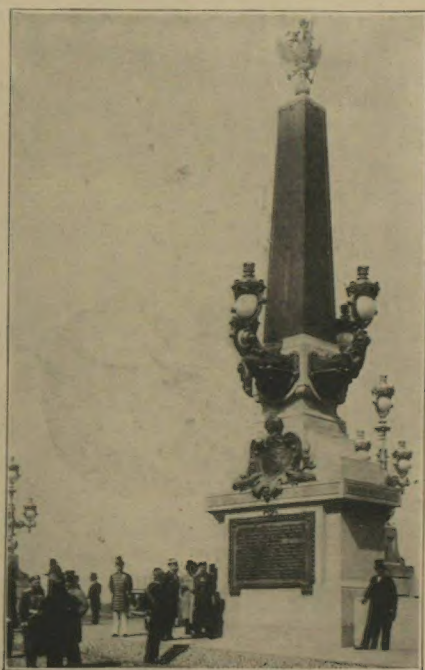
THE PEOPLE'S SCOURGE: A CIRCASSIAN COSSACK.  
"A Circassian loves to kill a Russian."—PROVERB.



THE STRIKERS' RENDEZVOUS: PALACE SQUARE, WITH THE SCENE OF COMBAT ON THE LEFT.



WHENCE THE SHOTTED SALUTE WAS FIRED: THE INTERIOR OF THE PETER AND PAUL FORTRESS, WITH THE MINT IN THE BACKGROUND.



THE SPOT WHERE TWO HUNDRED STRIKERS FELL: THE ENTRANCE TO THE TROITZKY BRIDGE.



A SCENE OF DESPERATE COMBAT: THE TROITZKY BRIDGE, BETWEEN THE FORTRESS AND THE BRITISH EMBASSY.



THE DOWN-TRODDEN RUSSIAN FARM-LABOURER: MUZHIKS IN WORKING DRESS.



A PASSAGE THE STRIKERS FAILED TO FORCE: THE ARCH LEADING DIRECTLY TO THE PALACE SQUARE.

The *izvostchik*, or *droshky-driver*, is here shown in his summer dress and with a wheeled vehicle. At the present time they are driving sleighs, and the cabmen are expected to join the strike and to use their vehicles in the building of barricades. On the extreme left of the picture of the Palace Square is a point where three streets converge. Along these bands of strikers proceeded, and just at the point indicated fierce fighting took place. The troops in our last picture are those of the St. Petersburg garrison.



THE COSSACKS' WAY WITH THE CROWD: CHARGING THE STRIKERS WITH LOADED WHIPS ON JANUARY 22.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOERKOEK.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JAN. 28, 1905 - 112

FIRST BLOOD IN THE REVOLUTION: REPULSING THE STRIKERS WITH SWORD, WHIP, AND GUNSHOT OPPOSITE THE ADMIRALTY BUILDING, ST. PETERSBURG.



## GLASS - EYED BILL.

By LLOYD OSBOURNE.



Illustrated by A. FORESTIER.

## PART II.

"I tell you, Bill looked eight feet high, and his eyes were bloodshot and crazy, and he kind of sobbed when he breathed—and if you ever looked down the wrong end of a frontier Colt you can imagine my feelings for yourself. But I went straight up to him and wrested his gun away, and stood in front of him, so Pa couldn't shoot him from the house. Fine? I should say it was—nobody was more surprised than me, I'm sure, and I'm surprised now. But I guess I knew pretty well Bill wouldn't have hurt me for the world; though looking back on it, I can't see how I didn't choose underneath the bed.

"Well, I led him back to the bunk-house and made him sit down on the wooden steps. The tears were rolling down his face, and I felt too sorry for him to say a word. They say a girl always likes a bad man—not that Bill was really bad, you know—only unfortunate that he should have complicated his biennial bust with a quarrel with Jackson. When he saw Pa prancing towards us he begged like mad for the pistol to kill himself with; and I almost felt like giving it to

him when he talked about wearing stripes and perhaps being sent up for years. But I felt sure I could handle Pa; and anyway, Bill was sort of my dog, you know, and I wasn't going to let anybody hurt him. But I had a tough time with Pa. Pa is such a stickler for law and order. Wanted to take him off to the county seat and lay a felony charge against him. He hadn't been deputy sheriff very long, you see, and was doing new broom. Then Bill made it worse by saying it was all about a woman—never mentioning that I was the woman and Jackson had said something. . . . Well, Bill was such a gentleman that he wouldn't bring my name into it. Said 'woman' like that, till I wonder Pa didn't burst.

"It was then I felt what training can do for a man—with Pa, I mean; and how wise I had been to always keep the upper hand of him. He was determined to settle Bill out of hand—was positively *prejudiced* against him—and for a time it looked as though I was nowhere in the scrimmage. And I think he was cut up, too, about my liking Bill so well, for of course (didn't I tell you?)

Bill was just silly about me—always had been since Ah Sue gave him that chicken tomale on the doorstep—wore things next his heart and all that, and thought anything sacred I had ever touched. The whole ranch is a sort of church to Bill, you know. . . . Well, as I said, Pa was awful. He paced up and down like a royal Nubian lion, while I, with my heart in my mouth, did Little Spangles in the wild beasts' cage. Little Spangles won out, of course, though once or twice was a pretty close call. But at last Pa quieted down and went off, quite mild, to find Mr. Jackson. But he didn't find Mr. Jackson. Nobody ever has. He disappeared like an orange under a conjurer's hat! All that's left of Mr. Jackson is upstairs in two trunks, and a debit balance of a hundred and thirteen dollars on the pay-roll. I think he must have changed his name and quit the country. If you had ever been up against Bill I guess you'd have done it too. Anyway, peace descended like a beautiful dream, and Bill stayed Dago foreman instead of going into the jute business at San Quentin Prison. I daresay he might never



*He begged like mad for the pistol to kill himself with.*



really have got there, but he *might* have, you know, and he didn't want to try.

"That's all more than a year old now, and Bill has never been on a tear since. He says it was all my running out at him and looking down his pistol, but I tell him it was the scare he got from Pa! It wasn't as though he really liked it, you know—drinking, I mean—but sometimes he'd come to a place where he simply couldn't go on, and was so hopeless and desperate and miserable— That was his last biennial bust, for now, of course, he has got something to live for and it's all different, and he's become one of the little saints of the Y.M.C.A. They say he's the pinkest thing in the room when he gets up and does solemn warning, though I think it's rather fine of him, don't you? And the fun of it is that he runs a boxing class there too, and punches their little heads off afterwards. Oh, Bill's a great boy, and they're going to make him president . . . Oh, dear, when once I get started talking about Bill I never seem to know when to stop! Why do you look so grave, Captain? Aren't you pleased?"

"I have something to say about Bill too," he returned slowly.

"His early life and his early scrapes," she said, "and how you don't believe it will last? There isn't much about Bill I don't know already—his being sent away from England, and how they never wanted to see him again."

"I am out here to take him back," said the Captain.

"He won't go easy," said the girl.

"I am not so sure," said the Captain. "Circumstances have altered. I don't see very well how he can refuse. I—we—the family, I mean, are delighted to hear that he has retrieved himself and risen superior to the boyish follies that threatened to engulf him. Let me express to you our deep sense of obligation—our gratitude—for your evident kindness to him at a time when he needed it most."

"I don't think I care to receive the family gratitude," she answered coolly. "What did they ever do for Bill but give him the cold shoulder from the time he was left an orphan at twelve? Sent him to Eton and Oxford as a preparatory step to giving him a thousand pounds and telling him to scoot. You can imagine how well equipped he was to strike out for himself. Couldn't even spell English till I got after him with a speller, and had to work nights before he could write a page without at least six schoolboy mistakes. The only thing he really knew was 'Paradise Lost,' which had been crammed into him for the Army. He must have found it nice and useful!"

"He was given his chance," said the Captain, "and like many another he wouldn't take it. He was put into a good regiment and received an allowance that with economy would have amply sufficed to let him hold his head up. Then he went the pace and was forgiven. Then he went the pace again and wasn't!—He has no right to complain."

"Oh, but he doesn't!" she exclaimed hastily. "I wouldn't have you think that for anything."

"But you seem to do it for him," said the Captain.

"I don't suppose my opinion matters particularly."

"Well, it was enough to bring me from England," said the Captain. "What you think or don't think has suddenly become of great importance to many people."

"Don't you think it is about time to tell me why!" she asked. "You have hinted and hinted till I feel like a person in a detective story—and I no sooner seem to touch something but you continue it in the next number!"

"Did . . . Bill . . . ever tell you of his first cousin, Lord Tranton?"

"Only that he held down the title and was the dead image of the postmaster at Las Vegas. Never passes there but he says, 'Look at that tailow-faced, wall-eyed old'—"

"Hush," said the Captain. "Lord Tranton is dead!"

"Dead!"

"His two sons with him, and Lady Grace Morrison—William's aunt, you know. 'All killed in the terrible lift accident at the Hôtel des Hesperides in Nice!'"

"Well, I am sorry," she said, as Anstruther gazed steadfastly at her as though expecting she knew not what. "Sorry for anybody that gets killed, you know—especially in an elevator. But as I didn't know them, you can't expect me to feel very bad about it, can you?"

"Don't you realise how it will affect William?"

"Oh, he'll be terribly cut up about his aunt. She

was the only person who was ever kind to him. The only one in England he ever wrote to—or who wrote to him."

"This makes him Lord Tranton," said the Captain. "I suppose it does," she said. "I had never thought of that."

"We've thought of it a good deal," said Anstruther.

"Lord Tranton," she repeated. "Then won't his—his wife be Lady Tranton?"

"That's just it, you see," said the Captain. "She will be Lady Tranton."

"What do you mean by 'it'?" said the girl.

"You'll hardly believe it," said the Captain, disregarding her question, "but for a time we didn't know where under the sun to find him. Then somebody said about Lady Grace, you know—I believe it was her maid or housekeeper—and we went over all her letters to try and get track of him."

"Well, you've succeeded," she remarked, as he hesitated.

"We got on the track of something else," he went on significantly. "It seemed—indeed, there was no doubt about it—his affections—were seriously engaged—er—to a young lady—er—"

"Me, I suppose," she said quite calmly.

"Yes, you," he returned; "though it is only fair to William to say that his letters were expressed—er—with considerable reserve—with what you might call perfect respect, you know, and all that kind of thing."

"Of course, I know that," she exclaimed.

"It was very alarming," said the Captain.

"Who for? For you, or the young lady, or Bill?"

The Captain tugged at his yellow moustache.

"I must really beg your indulgence," he said at last.



*It crackled richly as he opened it.*

"I am sure the very last thing in the world I wish to do is to offend you. I had hoped, as I told you, to discuss the matter first with your father."

"We'll just leave Pa out," she said. "It's me that Bill's in love with—not Pa!"

"Still, it's very awkward," murmured the Captain.

"Very awkward."

"So you read Bill's letters and got quite discouraged," she said smiling.

"He seemed on the verge of committing an—er—irrevocable mistake," said the Captain.

"Is that how you'd describe his marrying me?" she asked.

There was a pause.

"Frankly—yes," said the Captain.

"There are people here who think the irrevocable mistake might be the other way," she remarked.

"Then, my dear young lady," he went on briskly, "the people here have your true interests at heart. Believe me, there can be no lasting happiness in a union that involves a great inequality of station. It is currently said that a man raises his wife to his own level, but a knowledge of the world teaches us that only too often he—er—sinks to hers."

"Bill seems quite satisfied to sink," she returned.

"In fact, he's been in a panic lest he wouldn't get the chance!"

"The Bill of yesterday and the Bill of to-day are two different men," said the Captain. "He has now a great place to fill. He becomes the head of one of the proudest and most aristocratic families in England. It would be too unutterably sad if he failed in the duty he owes both to his class and to his rank."

"His class and his rank never bothered very much about him out here," she said. "They seemed quite happy, in fact, to be quit of him. He might have starved to death for all they cared!"

"I know we lay ourselves open to that imputation," went on the Captain in a tone of depressed suavity.

"But, as the dear Duke said in the family council we held at Holderton Abbey, circumstances alter cases."

"It's not Bill they're thinking about," she said, "it's their noble and splendid selves!"

"They cannot very well detach themselves from the affair, even if they would," continued the Captain.

"Tranton's disgrace is necessarily theirs!"

"If the dear Duke doesn't want to know me, he needn't," she retorted with a heightened colour. "If he doesn't want to play in my yard he can always have the aristocratic privilege of staying out."

"Then there's the Dowager Lady Tranton," said the Captain, "Bill's step-mother."

"She too, then," said the girl.

"She really feels it more than anybody," sighed the Captain. "The same name, you know. The possibility of mistakes being made—the inevitable confusion of—"

"It's just what you said before, Captain," she exclaimed mockingly. "It's too unutterably sad, isn't it?"

"I know I am expressing myself very badly," he said. "I told them at the time they ought to choose somebody better fitted for the task than I. But the dear Duke was so peremptory, and Lady Tranton cried on my shoulder, and the memory of a life-long obligation naturally turned the scale—and so here I am, and making a terrible mess of it, just as Whitcombe said I would."

"It was certainly a long way to come just to talk to a girl," she said.

"And then to do it so badly," added the Captain.

"I can't see it's any of their business," she exclaimed.

"I was charged to offer—inducements," said the Captain, with embarrassment.

"Inducements? What sort of inducements?"

"Oh, I am almost ashamed to say—er—of a monetary nature."

"Well, you ought to be," she said.

"How much?"

"Whitcombe said I was to begin at five thousand pounds."

"The point is, where were you to leave off at?"

"Ten thousand!"

"Why didn't you say it sooner?"

"The fact is—er—the dear Duke thought—er—Whitcombe said—"

"That you might pull it off without?"

The Captain hung his head.

"They must have thought you more of a spell-binder than you are," she remarked cruelly.

"I told Whitcombe myself I was the last man to talk anybody into doing anything," said the Captain.

"Well, it's not enough for Bill," said the girl.

"The price of a thing is what it's worth to you. Bill's worth lots more than that—to me."

"I will make it fifteen thousand," said the Captain hesitatingly. "That is, on my own personal responsibility subject to confirmation by wire."

"Where's the thing for me to sign?" she asked.

He drew out from his breast-pocket a large, important-looking document engrossed on sheep-skin.

It crackled richly as he opened it and spread it flat with his big hands. It was beautifully glossy, and Helen thought Magna Charta must have looked like it when it was new. She lay back in the hammock, took a chocolate cream, and gave it her disdainful attention.

Bill was renounced with a wealth of legal detail that was positively bewildering; renounced from his head to his heels; renounced awake or sleeping or dining out or sitting up with a sick friend; renounced body and soul, alive or dead, positively and explicitly for all time, past, present, or to come.

She couldn't even say good-morning to Bill without violating two whole pages of it; she couldn't even send him a post-card without incurring fourteen lines of different kinds of penalties; and the whole thing was inexplicably intertwined with the Lord Chancellor's displeasure and the High Court of Chancery. It reminded Helen, in the profuseness of its reprobation, of the curse of the Jackdaw of Rheims.

"You are to sign at the places marked in pencil," said the Captain, who had been watching her out of the corner of his eye, and who took it for a good sign that she had read it with such care and patience.

Helen gazed at him and then shook her head.

"I wouldn't give Bill up for all the money in England!" she exclaimed. "I wouldn't give Bill up if you threw in the Crown Jewels! I wouldn't give him up if you added Westminster Abbey and the Tower of London and the Beefeaters and the place where Shakspeare was born!"

The Captain slowly took back Magna Charta and folded it up.

"I suppose there is nothing more to be said," he remarked.

"Oh, but there is," she retorted mischievously. "I think it's about time to tell you that Bill and I were married yesterday."

THE END.



A QUEEN IN KNICKERBOCKERS · THE QUEEN OF SIAM IN STATE DRESS.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.



HER MAJESTY SOWAYA PONGSI, QUEEN OF SIAM, LANDING FROM HER STATE BARGE.

*The curious attire of the Queen of Siam ought to be especially gratifying to the Rational Dress Association. Not only her Majesty, but also every Princess, wears the blouse, white blouse, knee-breeches, and dainty buckled shoes.*



## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## SOME CURIOUS BODILY TRAITS.

One of the most characteristic features of life at large is that which is summed up in the word "variation." The tendency for individual units to depart to a greater or less extent from the type of their species or race is one universally found represented in both kingdoms of living nature. It implies the striking out of new ways for the children of life, and it thus constitutes the real basis of that great work of development we know under the name of "evolution." Slight differences in one generation may be emphasised in the next. The departures from the type, at first insignificant, become intensified. Nature selects and favours those individuals which show variations, provided always such differences are of a kind calculated to enable their possessors to fight the battle of life and to engage in the struggle for existence more successfully.

Of these things there is no doubt, and we may go further, and assert that no organ or tissue of the living body is free from a liability to vary from the normal or usual type. Brain and bone are equally liable to come under the sway of this principle. In man, physiologists are aware of the existence of certain curious illustrations of the variation process. For example, even the number of his bones is not constant. Sometimes he will develop an additional pair of ribs over his normal twelve pairs. Variations in his muscles are common enough, and internal organs also exhibit their own share of departure from the usual type.

A very remarkable form of variation in man is that known as the "transposition" of organs. Thus the heart normally lies slantwise in the body, its greater bulk being on the left side, and its point beating in the interval between the fifth and sixth ribs on that side. But occasionally, people are found with the heart developed on the right side of the body, its functions being apparently performed with accuracy as if it were in its natural situation. Of the liver the same remark holds good. That organ, the biggest in the body, lies under the shelter of the lower ribs on the right side; but in some people the liver is found on the left side. Presumably in such cases the spleen, which occupies a position to the left of the stomach, will also be transferred, though this latter feature may not be regarded as an essential point in the alteration.

The subject of variation in man was suggested to my mind by the perusal of an account of a demonstration given by Professor von Bergmann, the famous German surgeon, of the features presented by the body of a very remarkable man. In the first place, this individual, probably through some additional nervous control over his muscles, is stated to be able to move each muscle independently of others. Muscular movements are commonly performed by associated muscles, but this man appears to be capable, according to the account given of him, of switching off any particular muscle from its neighbours, and of causing it to act independently. The demonstration on the living body of musculature in this way must therefore be regarded as of unique character.

But this human curiosity does not end his list of feats with this solitary item. It is stated that he has a power of displacing internal organs to a certain extent at will. In the report I quote from, it is alleged that he possesses the power of voluntarily causing his heart to shift its position from the left side to the right. One may presume that the change in question is only of temporary nature, but if the feat be verified, I should say it presents an illustration of powers which hitherto have not come under the observation of physiologists. I think all such "freaks" are to be explained on the theory that the individuals possess a nervous control over parts and organs such as is not represented in ordinary folks. For example, in a simple case, we find that some people can move their scalps backwards and forwards, while others do not possess this power. We can readily conceive that those who can bring the scalp-muscles into play do so by reason of their possessing a better nervous control over the muscles than do their neighbours. If we suppose or grant the existence of a better nerve-supply in the one case than exists in the other, we may have found at least the basis of a rational explanation.

On similar grounds we may explain the remarkable variation of function (and structure also) whereby an individual is enabled to control the beating of his heart. One such case at least is duly recorded. The account is given in an old book called "The English Malady," written by a Dr. Cheyne about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Doctor refers to the case of a Colonel Townshend, who came to drink the waters of Bath, at which town Dr. Cheyne practised his profession. The Colonel told his physician of a peculiar power he had of influencing his heart at will. In the spirit of the scientist Dr. Cheyne begged for a demonstration. So the Colonel laid himself down on his couch, and Dr. Cheyne, another physician, and an apothecary watched him. They found the Colonel's heart gradually to slow, so that no pulse could be felt, while breathing ceased. Dr. Cheyne states that so complete was the apparent cessation of heart and lungs that they all three imagined death had occurred. Later on the heart resumed its work by degrees and the lungs started afresh, the patient returning to his normal state.

The heart is a peculiar organ as regards its nervous arrangements; but if we suppose that the Colonel had command over a particular nerve which lies outside the ordinary man's control, the case becomes clear enough. Probably he reduced himself to the state of the half-drowned man, whose pulse cannot be felt and whose heart is merely working at a very low pressure. All the same, it is certain that such variations are really part and parcel of life's ways everywhere.—ANDREW WILSON.

## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

ETIENNE HENRY.—Our examinations can find no error in your problem, so it is marked for insertion.

H. M. PRIDMORE.—Correction received; but it would be safer for you to send an amended diagram.

LEON CARPENTIER.—We regret we cannot give you the desired information.

G. F. H. PACKER (Cambridge).—One of your problems we trust to publish at an early date.

P. WYMAN (Anerley).—Will you please distinguish on a further diagram the black forces from the white by putting a circle round each of the former pieces, as the diagram you submit is too confusing for practical use.

L. DIAMOND.—In your three-move problem, with the White King at Q B sq, if Black play 1. B to R 3rd, 2. Q to K 5th, 3. K takes Kt, and no mate follows.

C. C. WILSON.—We are much obliged for your problem, but ingeniousities of this kind we are unable to accept. The idea is by no means new. Many such problems have been published years ago.

G. HARKER (Rottterdam).—Thanks for your letter and good wishes. The idea of your problem is certainly novel, but somewhat complicated. It shall, however, receive our consideration.

C. BLANST (Hoggeswade).—Please send full solution of your problem, and the defence you propose to the "cook," as suggested in a recent issue.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1102 received from Hari Charan Ganguli (Calcutta); of No. 1101 from Salyendra Nath Sarkar (Calcutta), and J. J. Morton (Hamilton, Ontario); of No. 1105 from C. Field junior (Arlol, Mass.) and Frank W. Atchinson (Lincoln); of No. 1106 from A. G. Pansona; of No. 1107 from J. Huitema (Kampen, Holland); F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), A. G. Pansona, and Sorrento.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1103 received from Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), Hereward, Café Glacier (Marseilles), James Rutter (King's Lynn), F. Henderson (Leeds), Joseph Cook, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), Albert Wulf (Putney), L. Desanges, J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), Joseph Wilcock (Shrewsbury), Derryman, J. S. Hambury (Birmingham), Charles Burnett, Shadforth, W. Hopkinson (Derby), H. S. Brandreth (Weybridge), K. Worters (Canterbury), L. Hoare (Fulham), T. Roberts, H. J. B. S. (St. B. Galliera), Clement C. Danby, J. A. Hancock (Gt. Wymondley), E. G. Rudray (Tromsø), G. Nollmeyer (Johnson), F. R. Pickering (Forest Hill), Thomas Charlton (Clanham), and A. M. (Forest Hill).

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1107 By G. HEATHCOTE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to B 3rd P to B 3th  
2. K to K 7th Any move  
3. Mate.

If Black play 1. B to B 2d, 2. Q to K 5th, 3. K to B 4th, 4th, and 5th, 5th, then 2. P to B 3rd, etc.

## PROBLEM No. 1120. By HANNAH DAV.

## BLACK.



White to play, and mate in two moves.

## CHESS IN VIENNA.

Game played in the King's Gambit Declined Tournament between MESSRS. MAROCZY AND NYMANS.

## (King's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	19. Kt to K 3rd
2. P to B 4th	20. Kt to B 3rd
3. Kt to B 3rd	21. Castles
4. B to B 4th	22. P to R 4th
5. P to Q 3rd	23. P to K 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to B 3rd
7. P takes P	25. P to K 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd	26. P takes Kt
9. K takes P	27. P takes P
10. P to Q 3rd	28. K takes B
11. P to Q 3rd	29. P to B 3rd
12. Kt to Q 3rd	30. Kt takes B
13. Kt to Q 2nd	31. Kt to K 3rd
14. R to Q 3rd	32. P to K 3rd
15. B to K 3rd	33. R to K 3rd
16. P to K 4th	

White has now secured a position for an attack on the Queen's side. The King's side is now open, and his pieces are on the attack.

In hope of forestalling any move of the Queen on the King's side, but it is equivalent to the loss of a Rook.

The few skillful strokes that follow bring this line of attack of White to a victorious close.

## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the King's Gambit Declined Tournament between MESSRS. MAROCZY AND NYMANS.

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	19. Kt to K 3rd
2. P to B 4th	20. Kt to B 3rd
3. Kt to B 3rd	21. Castles
4. B to B 4th	22. P to R 4th
5. P to Q 3rd	23. P to K 3rd
6. Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to B 3rd
7. P takes P	25. P to K 3rd
8. Q to K 2nd	26. P takes Kt
9. K takes P	27. P takes P
10. P to Q 3rd	28. K takes B
11. P to Q 3rd	29. P to B 3rd
12. Kt to Q 3rd	30. Kt takes B
13. Kt to Q 2nd	31. Kt to K 3rd
14. R to Q 3rd	32. P to K 3rd
15. B to K 3rd	33. R to K 3rd
16. P to K 4th	

Some valuable time is lost here, and the King's side is now open, and his pieces are on the attack.

## THE BRITISH ARMY:

## WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT OUGHT TO BE

BY ARNOLD WHITE.

Since the Crimean War thirty-seven attempts have been made to reform the Army. They have all failed, for the simple reason that no one has answered the question—what is the Army for? The consequence of this neglect is that the British Army has been told off to perform duties which are also undertaken by the Navy—namely, to prevent invasion of these islands. Thinking men hold that it is a useless expense to pay the Army for doing the duty of the Navy, and that therefore the Army that we require is not an elaborate organisation, rivaling the forces of the great European nations, but a compact and well-equipped force, ready for service across the sea.

All history shows that a country that prepares for war either maintains prosperous peace or is victorious in battle. The Austrians, the French, the English, and the Russians in the last thirty years have engaged in war as amateurs. Germany and Japan alone have prepared for war on scientific principles, and have not allowed social or financial considerations to interfere with military efficiency, although the British Army is more costly than that of either rival or ally even when conscription is taken into account.

The first thing to be done in the creation of a new army is to give it a thinking department; the second, to lop off all expenditure on those portions of the army which are useless in war; and the third, to recognise the responsibility of the Navy for preventing invasion, and concentrating all available energy and cash upon the field at twenty-four hours' notice in any part of the world.

After the creation of the Defence Committee in accordance with the suggestions of the report of the Committee of Three presided over by Lord Esler, Mr. Arnold-Forster was entrusted with the duty of bringing order out of chaos at the War Office. Pledges have been given that the War Office shall be swept out and that the Army shall be reformed. But the spirit of waste and muddle, characteristic of all our military arrangements, is not yet exorcised. No better instance of this can be cited than the fact that at the last Colonial Conference the Admiralty presented to the Colonies a scheme of Imperial Defence based on the predominance of the Fleet, while the War Office informed the Colonial Premiers that our main military preparations must be against invasion. An official witness, when giving evidence, stated that while the Navy thought that it could guarantee the nation against invasion, the War Office did not believe it.

The Army to-day in India, the Colonies, and at home is costing over £55,000,000 sterling. We are spending more upon soldiers than on the Fleet. Since 1897 we have added 53,000 men to the Regular Army, and we have added to the cost over £10,000,000 a year. We have now taken off 36,000 men and reduced the expenditure by only £2,000,000 or £2,500,000 a year.

The first question to answer is: Where is the Army to fight if we do fight? The answer to that question depends on foreign policy. What is the cardinal principle of British foreign policy? To keep and defend what we have got. We have no wish to add to our possessions. England harbours no aggressive designs against Continental territory, and we cannot afford to maintain armies large enough to battle with theirs on ground of their own choosing. We are not likely therefore to fight battles on the continent of Europe nor on the continent of America. There remain the two continents of Africa and Asia. There we hold enormous territories. Our vast political and commercial interests may at any moment enroll us with Russia or Germany. We may have to fight in South Africa, Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, Persia, Afghanistan, or China. That list includes all the countries in which the Army is likely to be employed. Those countries are accordingly the "front" of the British Empire. The northern frontier of India is the strategic centre of our military front. Accordingly, India (with the coaling stations on the route) is the centre of our military position. Obviously then, the foreign-service army must, before all, be an efficient army.

The recruiting system in Britain has broken down. Hence the reserve has hitherto been required to go to the front and occupy a place in the fighting line before a shot is fired. For this reason Mr. Arnold-Forster has recommended the creation of two armies—a long-service army for India and service abroad, and a short-service army for use in great national emergency.

The theory of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme is that the long-service army should be a permanent force, and the short-service army should be a reserve force. The long-service army should be a permanent force, and the short-service army should be a reserve force. The long-service army should be a permanent force, and the short-service army should be a reserve force. The long-service army should be a permanent force, and the short-service army should be a reserve force.

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# A FOG CATASTROPHE: THE TERRIBLE SMASH ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY A SURVIVOR.



FIRE AMONG THE FRAGMENTS: THE ALPAINING SCENE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DISASTER.

On the morning of January 19 the night express from Glasgow ran into the rear of a local Leeds to Sheffield train near Castle Donington on the Midland Railway. A tremendous smash ensued. Seven persons were killed outright and twenty were injured. The horror of the scene was heightened by fire, which broke out among the debris. Several acts of heroism were recorded, and an account of these will be found on another page.



PECULIARITIES OF THE MODERN FORT: THE USE OF ARMOUR-PLATE ON LAND.



1. ARMoured CUPOLA FOR A DISAPPEARING QUICK-FIRING GUN (DEPRESSED).

2. ARMoured TURRET FOR A DISAPPEARING GUN (RAISED TO FIRE).

MASKED SHELTER FOR SENTINELS.

3. AN ARMoured TURRET FOR A DISAPPEARING GUN (LOWERED).

4. AN ARMoured MITRAILLEUSE.

MASKED CONNING-TOWER CONCEALED BY BUSHES.

5. AN ARMoured CONNING-TOWER.

6. AS AT PORT ARTHUR AND VLADIVOSTOK: 9-INCH GUNS UNDER A REVOLVING ARMoured TURRET.

7. A REVOLVING ARMoured CUPOLA.

8. ARMoured REVOLVING TOWER FOR QUICK-FIRING GUNS.



# PECULIARITIES OF THE MODERN FORT: MASKING AND SHELTER.



1. BYGONE METHODS: THE INTERIOR OF A FORT ON THE OLD PLAN OF CONSTRUCTION.

3. GENERAL APPEARANCE OF A GREAT FORT ON THE NEW SYSTEM.

4. SHELTER ON THE NEW SYSTEM: UNDERGROUND QUARTERS FOR THE DEFENDERS TO REST IN.

6. OLD WORKS TRANSFORMED: A FORT BROUGHT UP TO DATE WITH CONCRETE CASEMATES.

8. CONCRETE IN THE NEW SYSTEM: ITS USE IN THE INTERIOR OF A BELGIAN FORT.

2. SHELTER IN THE NEW FORM OF FORTIFICATION: AN UNDERGROUND MAGAZINE.

5. THE USE OF CEMENT IN THE NEW SYSTEM: A BELGIAN FORT.

7. CONCRETE IN THE NEW SYSTEM: THE INTERIOR OF A BELGIAN FORT.

9. SHELTER IN THE NEW FORTIFICATION: PROTECTION FOR INFANTRY AGAINST SHOT ALONE.



## A CENTRE OF STRIKE AND SEDITION: A RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY UNDER GUARD.

R. CATON WOODVILLE



SINKERS FACING THE FACTORY GUARD: A SCENE OUTSIDE ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT WORKS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

which led to the massacre of January 22 began in the Dutilloff Ironworks, where twelve thousand men came out. These have been reinforced by three thousand men from the Franco-Russian Works, where ships were fitting out for the Far East, and by twelve thousand more from the Neva Yards.



# THE CEREMONY THAT BROUGHT THE TSAR INTO PERIL: THE BLESSING OF THE NEVA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BULLA.



THE MARK FOR THE GRAPE-SHOT MYSTERIOUSLY FIRED FROM THE SALUTING-GUNS: THE IMPERIAL KIOSK ON THE FROZEN WATERS OF THE NEVA WHERE THE ANNUAL BLESSING TAKES PLACE.

*The point at which the waters of the Neva are annually blessed is on the river between the Peter and Paul Fortress and the Winter Palace. On January 10 (7000) the ceremony was fired from the fortress, shots struck the Winter Palace, a policeman twenty-five paces from the Tsar's door, and it is even said that a horse was killed. The ceremony of blessing the waters is a gorgeous, and it is attended by the Emperor, the Empress, and the Imperial Family.*





RUSSIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM:  
SCENES OF THE MASSACRE OF STRIKERS.



1. ON THE SCENE OF THE SIEGEL: PALACE BRIDGE, ADMIRALTY, AND ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL FROM THE EXCHANGE.
3. A FAMILIAR SIGHT IN DOWN-TRODDEN RUSSIA: POLITICAL PRISONERS UNDER ARREST.
5. THE STRIKERS' RENDEZVOUS: THE PALACE SQUARE AND THE ALEXANDER COLUMN.

2. THE ADMIRALTY BUILDINGS, UNIVERSITY, AND VASSILI OSTROFF QUARTER.
4. BUTCHERS OF A PEOPLE STRUGGLING TO BE FREE: Cossack CAVALRY.



A SHEDDER OF INNOCENT BLOOD: THE PRIME MOVER OF THE REPRESSIVE  
MEASURES AGAINST STRIKERS



THE GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR, WITH WHOM RESTS THE ULTIMATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MASSACRE OF JANUARY 22.

*The Tsar's uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, is one of the greatest reactionary forces in Russia. He, together with the Grand Duke Sergei, has been the main obstacle to reform. The troops on the fatal 22nd of January were under his immediate command, and the people are now demanding his removal.*

*"Red is Vladimir's Day! But our day is coming, and we will wear the Grand Ducal colours when it comes."*



# THE SCENE OF THE MASSACRE: VIEWS IN ST. PETERSBURG, DRENCHED WITH THE BLOOD OF HER OWN CHILDREN.

STEREOGRAPHS COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, LONDON AND NEW YORK; AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY OTHERS



1. THE COERCIVE FORCE: MEMBERS OF THE RUSSIAN POLICE ON FOOT.

2. THE POINT TO WHICH THE STRIKERS WISHED TO MARCH: THE WINTER PALACE.

3. IN THE VASSILI OSTROFF, OR BUSINESS QUARTER, WHERE THE FIGHTING CHIEFLY TOOK PLACE: THE PLACE DE LA BOURSE.

4. A SCENE OF MASSACRE: THE NEVSKY PROSPEKT.

5. REPRESSORS OF THE PEOPLE: RUSSIAN CITY POLICE, MOUNTED ON FINE ARAB HORSES.

6. THE DOWN-TRODDEN PROLETARIAT: WORKING-CLASS TYPES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

7. WHERE THE PEOPLE HOPED TO MEET THEIR TSAR: THE WINTER PALACE.

8. TYPES OF THE SUFFERERS: ST. PETERSBURG WORKING PEOPLE.

9. IN THE HEART OF THE STRIKERS' DWELLING-PLACE: A RUSSIAN CART WITH SACKS OF FLOUR.

10. IN THE DISTURBED VASSILI OSTROFF QUARTER: THE EXCHANGE BUILDING.

11. THE POLICEMEN'S WAY WITH THE POPULACE: MOUNTED MEN HOLDING BACK A CROWD.

12. THE RIDING-SCHOOL OF THE LIFE GUARDS, THE SENATE, THE ACADEMY, AND THE VASSILI OSTROFF QUARTER IN THE DISTANCE.

13. VICTIMS OF OPPRESSION: FACTORY CHILDREN IN ST. PETERSBURG.



## NOGI'S COMPLIMENTS TO STOESSEL: THE HUGE SHELLS THAT ENDED THE RESISTANCE.

BY JAMES RICAITON; COPYRIGHT, 1905, BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, LONDON AND NEW YORK.



THE HUGE SHELLS HURLED BY THE JAPANESE SIEGE ARTILLERY AGAINST THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AND FORTS.

*These 11-inch shells produce an explosion equal to that of a small magazine, and it became known after the capitulation that gunners in the Russian forts were often killed by their concussion alone.*



## LOOKING DOWN THE MONSTER'S THROAT: A HUGE SIEGE-GUN BEFORE PORT ARTHUR

STEREOGRAPH BY JAMES RICALTON; COPYRIGHT, 1905, BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, LONDON AND NEW YORK



THE MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON OF THE SIEGE: AN 11-IN. MORTAR, A THROWER OF THE GREAT SHELLS.

*Although the physique of the Japanese artillerymen is comparatively slight, their training is so perfect that they overcame all the difficulties of bringing these ponderous guns into position among the precipitous hills around Port Arthur. Concrete emplacements were prepared for the guns, and the batteries had a semi-permanent character,*



# THE MOST DESTRUCTIVE CHARGE: LOADING 11-INCH SHELLS AT PORT ARTHUR.

STEREOGRAPH BY JAMES RICAULT; COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD, LONDON AND NEW YORK.



FILLING THE GREAT SHELLS WITH POWDER IN THE SIEGE LINE.

*To reduce the dangers of transport, these monster shells were not charged until they had been brought up close to the battery. The artillerymen are here represented in the act of performing this exceedingly dangerous operation.*







A FAVOURITE PASTIME IN DISTURBED MOROCCO: LAB-EL-BARODA, OR POWDER-PLAY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY M. VÉYER.



A FANTASTIC EQUESTRIAN EXERCISE: POWDER-PLAYERS JUST AFTER THEY HAVE DISCHARGED THEIR MUSKETS.

*This favourite sport of the Moors, known as powder-play, is pursued sometimes on foot and sometimes on horseback. The riders gallop at full speed, and, throwing themselves into all kinds of fantastic attitudes, discharge their guns. Players on foot also indulge in weird posturings.*



## HOTELS AND STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

It is customary to think of the growth of London in the second half of the last century as amazing. And so in many respects it was. In expansion of area, increase of population, wealth, and trade; improvement in the general conditions under which the population lived, it stands unrivalled in the history of this or any other country. But the growth of London in the sense of beautification was surprisingly slow. With the creation of the Metropolitan Board of Works improvement quickened; but the work of the Board, great and important as it was, was mainly confined to the formation of new streets, the maintenance of parks, and the preservation of commons and open spaces. London owes it Queen Victoria Street, and the Holborn Viaduct, and the Thames Embankment, and many smaller improvements, whilst its successor is carrying on the good work with accelerated speed. But neither the Government nor the Metropolitan Board of Works, nor the London County Council, has done much in the way of architectural embellishment. The little kingdom of Belgium not long ago spent an enormous sum in the production of a sumptuous Law Courts building, which is the admiration of Europe. England has neither done nor cared to do any such thing since the erection of the Houses of Parliament. It is not suggested that during the last thirty or forty

years the street architecture of London has not greatly improved. That would be absurd. Thanks to individual enterprise there has been great improvement, and in no direction has it been more marked than in hotel buildings. It used to be a favourite taunt of our American kinsmen that we were without hotels worthy of the name; that there were none where an up-to-date New Yorker could find something approaching the conveniences and luxuries of his own mammoth establishments; but even the Yankee now admits that our best hotels are very passable places to put up at.

But there is no finality in hotel well-doing, and an addition to the hotels of London is about to be made which bids fair to excel anything at present known to the Metropolis. It will stand upon an ideal site. Facing into Piccadilly, and fronting the Quadrant in Regent Street, it is impossible to imagine a better position for a hotel worthy of the first city of the world, and gathering to itself visitors from every country and clime, near and far. It is a curious fact that nearly all the noteworthy architectural improvements of the past fifty years are to be found eastward of Regent Street and Piccadilly. These historic centres have little to show in the way of advance since Nash built the Quadrant ninety years ago at a cost to the Office of Woods and Forests of over a million and a half sterling. Regent Street is a fine thoroughfare as seen from the

Shops with entresol will extend throughout the front, and there will be in addition the grand entrance to the restaurant.

Inside, the Piccadilly will offer everything that exacting can want, or that any hotel that reaches this standard; but without degrading other establishments of the kind, the demand for Piccadilly think there is still room for improvements, and they will be found there. A feature of the hotel will be the abundance of natural light, and yet plenty of natural light if there is to be comfort! Another notable feature of the Piccadilly will be the size of the bed-rooms. Not only will the reception, dining, and other rooms in the lower part of the building be of a size and height beyond anything in any existing hotel, but the bed-rooms will, without exception, be lofty and large. In every room there are many fine bed-rooms, but there are also of small size, and low. In the Piccadilly the bed-rooms will be spacious, light, and fitted with the latest improvements. There will be no cupboards, misnamed bed-rooms, no ceilings to be almost touched by the hand. Even the rooms reserved for the servants

will be 8 ft. 6 in. Every bed-room will have a fireplace, at the option of the occupant; each room will have a bath-room.

There will be separate entrances to the bath-rooms for the servants, so that they may be attended to without disturbing the guests.

The hotel will be a very comfortable and convenient place to stay in, and even undesirable to the public.

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ing and perfect site, magnificent buildings, sumptuous apartments, will not in themselves suffice to make a hotel a success. There must be men in control who are practical men, hotel experts, persons who know what's what, and have not to rely upon managers to see that things go right if shareholders are to get the dividends they will expect. And here, as in so many other ways, the Piccadilly will have the pull over many of its rivals. Piccadilly Hotel, Limited, will command every element of success; and experience shows that few things, given a fair start and good management, pay better than a hotel placed, as the Piccadilly will be placed, where it is wanted.



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of numerous hotels. Round about the world-famous gardens, too, and in every thoroughfare of the Principality of Monaco, new houses have sprung up. These are built with every appliance that modern

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there are concerts second to none in Europe, and the same applies to the dramatic entertainments in the theatre attached to the Palais des Beaux-Arts, and the Casino. Nor need the visitor be enormously rich to enjoy all this. Excellent hotels and boarding-houses provide for every purse, so that the person of moderate means will find that Monte Carlo can be "done" in comfort, without extravagance and yet without having to endure the discomforts and annoyances of the "second-rate."

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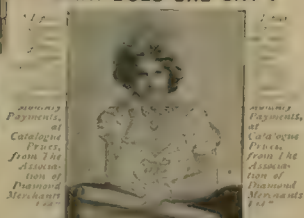
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## LADIES' PAGES.

"Carmen Sylva," the poet-Queen of Roumania, has had to send out a circular letter, addressed to aspirants in general, and imploring them not to send their manuscripts for correction and advice. Her Majesty says that she finds her home and royal duties too exacting to allow her to give due attention to the "copy" of budding literary genius. The royal poet is quite right in warding off such intruders on her time; for, as Mrs. Kendal says about would-be actresses, "if a woman is asked for, what is almost invariably a failure, is praise, and it is a thankless task to be a blunderer of a novice. According to the same authority, however, American editors will take the trouble to criticise the manuscripts that they reject. The marvel is that the indignation that they must thus arouse against themselves in a thousand breasts does not work them mischief. The Japanese have a belief that a vindictive thought has an actual material existence; but they also maintain, fortunately, that nobody need fear the evil emissary if the malice that projected it be undeserved, for other influences will interpose and avert the stroke; and then the evil impulse acts on the boomerang principle, and returns to work harm to the spiteful mind that sent it forth. Still, one hardly likes to gain ill-will by one's labours and excellent intentions; and such would be the lot of the many young authors—as, alas! it is the lot of many—part of the best-meant and most successful in life."

Congratulations are due to the Marchioness of Londonderry and the other ladies who give so much time and trouble to the task of disposing of the productions of the Irish peasantry. At a meeting, held in London on Jan. 12, of the Sale Committee of the Industries Association it was announced that the total receipts at the exhibition and sale at Newcastle-Lyne on Dec. 7 and 8, which was opened by H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, reached the sum of £1,000. This, compared with that of exhibitions held in some of the other big cities in England, but it was near enough to Lady Londonderry's home for her great influence to be felt.

I am glad to learn that Lord Stanley, the Postmaster-General, has decided to give an increase in the minimum salary of the women employed by the Post-Office in London and certain large towns. That improvement will affect nearly three thousand girls, I am told. They approached the Postmaster-General by a memorial pointing out that it was not possible for them to live on the minimum wage, so that the service was really requiring all the girls who entered it to live partly on their relatives, and not to be self-supporting. It is gratifying that the effect was satisfactory.



STYLISH BLACK CHIFFON VELVET GOWN.

This fashionable and delightful material is here made to display its supple and graceful draping qualities. The trimming is of ruffles of the material, and the "tucker" is white lace.

not only for the sake of the women themselves, but in the public interests. There is really now considerable competition for the services of bright and healthy young women; and if the Post-Office underpays girls, it will not secure a capable set of young women. Then people will say, "women are dull, neglectful of duty," and so on, while really it is because only second or third rate workers could be obtained for the rate of wages offered.

Amethysts are even more the rage in Paris than they are in our own fashionable world. Here we attribute the vogue to the favour recently shown to this charming purple stone by Queen Alexandra. In Paris, I find, it is stated that Queen Helena of Italy is the distinguished wearer of the stone who has chiefly brought it into fashion again. There has been a long period of neglect for the amethyst. Two or three generations ago it was in the highest favour, and brides were as pleased to receive a "set," as brooch, earrings, and necklet were then called, in this stone as in almost any other save the diamond, ever unapproachable. But an increase in the supply cheapened amethysts of the less brilliant and rich-toned sort, and sent them down into the category of semi-precious stones. True, the translucent but deep-toned purple amethyst did not become cheap, for it remained rare; but the flooding of the market with the paler inferior stones affected the vogue of the superior ones. Nowadays we wear adornments more from the practical point of view, and less to show off the possibilities of spending that our men relations possess, than our grandmothers and their mothers were wont to do. The form in which amethysts are chiefly favoured in Paris is as round beads, threaded of a size to lie round the base of the collar in the daytime or at the pit of the throat in evening attire. Here the comparatively cheap cloudy bead is not yet much adopted, but it is the true amethyst, set clear so that its translucent beauty is visible, that is formed into a necklet or a brooch by being framed in a rim of gold or silver, leaving the stone clearly and deeply glistening without visible setting. Sometimes, however, a "claw" setting shows all around the stone.

Necklaces of other kinds of stone beads are being well patronised. Jade from China, or its near relative, New Zealand greenstone, Egyptian cornelian, lapis lazuli, and for those whose whims are not affected by the depth of the purse required to satisfy them, cabochon emeralds, irregular turquoises, fine pink coral or real amber, form the new bead chain necklace. This revival of popularity for the amethyst will direct attention to the possibility of excellent imitations being produced of that particular stone. A really fine imitation of many stones is itself an expensive thing; but a copy of the amethyst can be produced apparently quite cheaply. Unfortunately some

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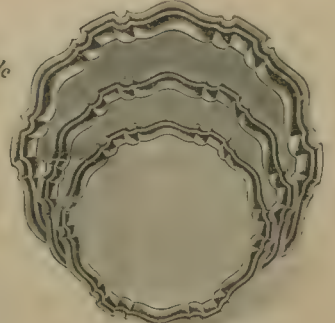
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It is necessary to note the exact addresses of this company, as the most sincere form of flattery, is not wanting. When a clever manufacturer gets up a reputation, it is quite common for very inferior productions to seize upon the name, and trade in the renown of the high-class one. This fate, for instance, has befallen "Pinchbeck," an early alloy of zinc and copper, which closely resembles gold. It was already in the eighteenth century, and named after the man who first made it himself. He soon had to put up with the "impostors frequent coffee-houses" and expose for sale Toys pretended to be made of Mr. Pinchbeck's curious Metal, which are a most Notorious Imposition." Collectors of ancient watches, seals, buckles, and the like have to this day to exercise care not to become the possessors of brass articles thinly washed with gold masquerading as made of "Mr. Pinchbeck's metal." In genuine Pinchbeck there are many charming articles in the South Kensington Museum.

Belts are quite a feature of frocks nowadays. The possibilities of the swathed silk or satin belt are infinite, but the newer fashion of a plain belt fitted accurately to the figure and well boned, with a point in front and behind, is also to be considered as valuable for adding to the *chic* of a frock, and is really now almost indispensable. Belts are made by short and loose boleros, or the top of a bolero is pleated into the belt, at choice; but in every case the deep, firmly fitted belt is a leading feature of most new costume designs. There is room for the exercise of good taste in the selection of a belt for a blouse, and it is well to have several waistbands to harmonise in colour or material with varying gowns. Soft suede leather makes very nice belts, pliable and gracefully close-clinging. Some of the belts in this adaptable material are folded and drawn through buckles front and back. Such buckles introduce another element of choice into the matter, for they may be bright or dull gilt or enamel, or set with stones, and the designs are in great variety. Elastic belts are very satisfactory. They are six or seven inches wide, and, as the fabric gives to the figure, these belts avoid any stiff effect. They can



A LIME WHITE LACE DRESS.

*titled lace could be disposed effectively as above, while the design*

be had shaped—that is, deeper at front and back than at the sides—supported by concealed boning or by visible buckles; and they are often studded with steel or enamel very prettily. There are various forms of support purchasable by the ingenious maiden who makes such little *parements* at home, in order to save her dress allowance for more mighty matters. At the large drapers' they can obtain skeleton shapes in whalebone and webbing all ready to cover, or cunningly concealed frames of gilt metal that merely pin into a soft silk ribbon and hold it in shape.

Riviera dresses are the only ones that are engaging attention just now, and they are showing little change from the earlier winter ones in the way of walking-costumes. There is a decided liking shown for the well-fitting Directoire coat, with sleeves that set to the shape of the arm, though fancifully puckered and gathered and gauged very often, and with the outline of the figure carefully preserved. A cinnamon-brown smooth face-cloth in this style has been prepared for a well-known young Countess: it has a rounded basque cut smartly into a curved outline over the hips; and there is a narrow vest of pale yellow chamois leather fastened down with gold buttons, and tiny revers and pocket-flaps of dark brown velvet embroidered with soutache gold braid. A contrast for the same wearer is a pretty yet simple model in thick cheviot of a light and dark flecked brown, which has the skirt laid in box-pleats to the knee, fastened down apparently by a succession of small buttons over which pass imitation loops of brown silk edging; a coat rather like the Norfolk jacket in shape, but also laid in simulated pleats all round, sloping from the neck to the waist, and apparently fixed down with buttons and loops from one pleat to the next; a swathed belt of pale brown silk under which the pleats end, and a deep enamel buckle at its front and back alike, finishes the effect. The sleeves are full, and pleated and trimmed in similar manner from the shoulder to the elbow, where they are set into a very tight wrinkled cuff of silk. The Directoire coat has to be shaped to the waist firmly and out again to the basque in the cutting; it is not provided with a separate basque put on. The basque, cut in one with the top, is curved away from the front below the waist. It looks best with a plain trained and not too full skirt, and hence is not so useful as it might be as a walking-gown design. Plain cloth is used to make revers and cuffs to gowns of fancy tweed; a deep band of cloth may then well form a foot-decoration to the skirt.

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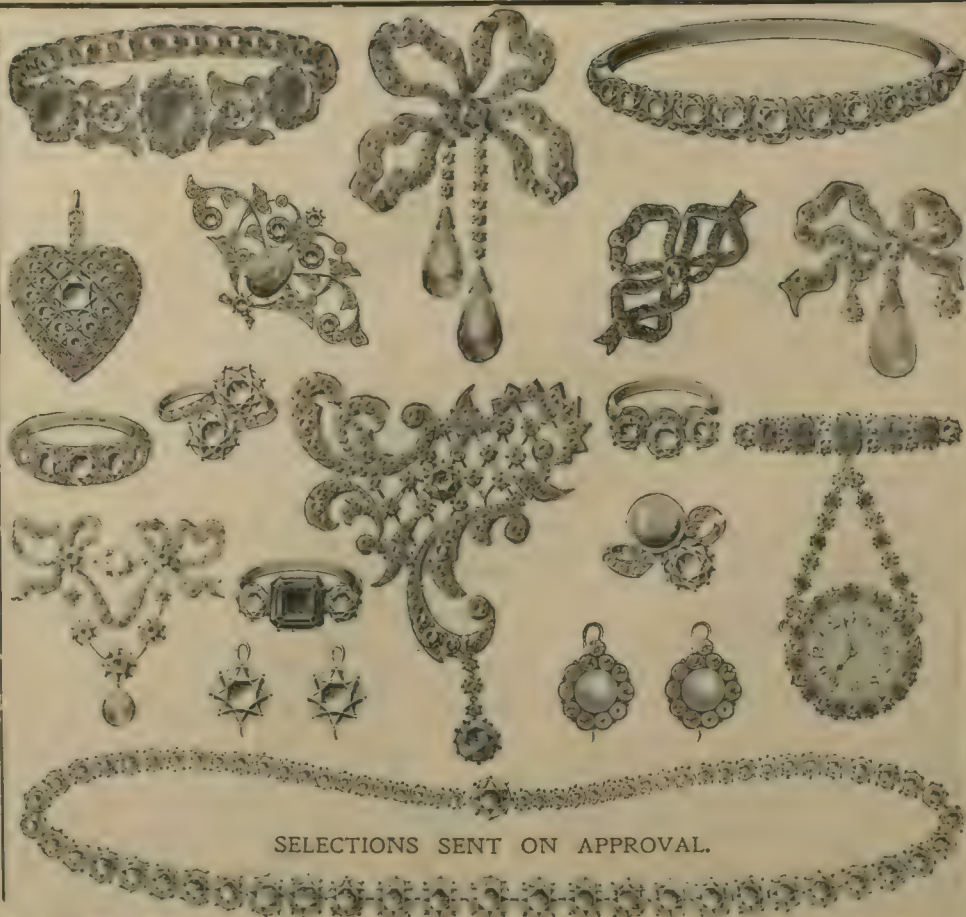
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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The Bishop of Manchester gave some personal reminiscences at a recent foreign missionary meeting. He said that, as a young man, the call of the foreign field

Dr. Bristow. As his readers will remember, he traced the history of Selborne Church back to Saxon times.

The new Vicar of Paddington, the Rev. Marcus Rainsford, is a leader among the Low Church clergy

of London. He has been very successful as Vicar of St. James's, Holloway, where he succeeded the Rev. E. Grose Hodge. Mr. Rainsford is a lecturer at St. Mary-le-Bow, where his homely colloquial addresses are much appreciated by City workers.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell was reluctantly obliged to cancel his arrangements for visiting Palestine, and has gone for a quiet holiday in Devonshire. He has been suffering from insomnia, and was advised by his doctor to avoid the excitement and fatigue involved by a journey to the Holy Land.

That popular Scottish preacher, the Rev. Hugh Black, of Edinburgh, was in town this week for the opening of Whitefield's Institute. The ceremony was performed by Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy, father-in-law of the superintendent, the Rev. C. Silvester Horne.

The preparations for Dr. Torrey's Albert Hall mission are now complete. He and Mr. Alexander come to town next week, and will begin their work on Saturday evening, Feb. 4. After two months at the Albert Hall they will proceed to Brixton, where a



11-IN. MORTARS ON THEIR CONCRETE EMPACEMENTS.

THE GUNS THAT REDUCED FORT ARTHUR: THE MONSTER 11-IN. MORTARS AND THEIR PROJECTILES.

him with great force. He consulted a competent adviser and was told that it was his duty to stay at home. Had he been advised to go he would have gone, not reluctantly, but thankfully. The Bishop of London has also confessed that in earlier years he was strongly attracted towards service in heathen lands.

The Vicar of Selborne is appealing to admirers of Gilbert White for funds to repair his church. The famous naturalist was born in the Vicarage of Selborne, of which his grandfather and namesake was incumbent in 1720. His own connection with the church was slight. He served there for a few months in 1751 as curate to



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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Mr. HENRY PETERS TYLER, of Leicester, who died on July 11, 1904, was proved on Jan. 23 by Colonel Charles Wigram Long and Dame Angela Frances Mary Ada Louise FitzWigram, the widow, the value of the real and personal estate being £20,522. The testator leaves all his property, in trust, for his children, his sons bringing into account any sums debited to them by him.

The will (dated May 14, 1904), with three codicils, of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK WELLINGTON JOHN FITZWYGRAM, Bart., of Leigh Park, Havant, who died on Dec. 9, was proved on Jan. 18 by Colonel Charles Wigram Long and Dame Angela Frances Mary Ada Louise FitzWigram, the widow, the value of the estate amounting to £114,165. The testator gives £2000 to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for two annual prizes for students there; £200 each to the incumbents of St. Crispin, Bermondsey, and All Saints, South Lambeth Road, for church repairs; £1500 to the Bishop of St. Albans' fund, for the purchase of sites and the building of churches at West Ham, Canning Town, and Walthamstow; £500 to the Bishop of Winchester, for life purposes at Portsmouth; £37,500 to his wife; £37,500 to his son Frederick Loftus Francis, for life, with power of appointment thereover to his children; £10,000, in trust, for his daughter Angela Catherine Alice; certain pictures and plate to his son, to be treated as heirlooms; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life, and then for his son and his issue.

The will (dated March 18, 1904) of Mr. JOHN PARNELL, of Rainsbrook, near Rugby, contractor, who died on Sept. 22, was proved on Jan. 13 by Frederick Wood Parnell, the son, and Arthur Russell Cox, the value of the estate being £107,381. The testator



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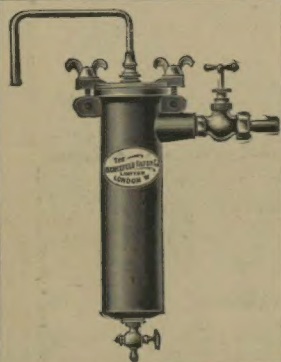
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bequeaths £200 to his wife; £50 each to Bertha Hands and John Frederick Stanley Harde; and there are specific gifts of jewels, plate, furniture, etc., to his family. Two sevenths of his residuary estate he leaves to his son Frederick Wood; one seventh, in trust, for his wife; one seventh to his daughters Mary and Agnes, such share not to exceed £1500 each; and one seventh each to his other children.

The will (dated Oct. 29, 1903) of Mr. WHITWORTH WHITTAKER, of Rochdale Road, Oldham, who died on Oct. 4, was proved on Jan. 7 by Miss Lucy Alice Whittaker, the daughter, Travis Evans, Joseph Whittaker, Frederick Graham Isherwood, John Firth, and Whitworth Whittaker, the value of the property being sworn at £90,079. The testator gives £3000, certain plots of land in Rochdale Road, and the goodwill and plant of his business of a brickmaker, in trust, for Joseph Whittaker, Frederick Graham Isherwood, John Firth, and Whitworth Whittaker; and the residue of his property to his daughter absolutely.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1902) of Mr. JOSEPH GEORGE LAMBERT, of 2, John Street, Berkeley Square, who died on Dec. 26, was proved on Jan. 3 by Thomas Corns, the value of the property being £86,155. The testator gives £2000 each to his sister Anne Lambert and his nephew, William Lambert Underwood; £2000, his leasehold house and furniture, and an annuity of £1200 to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Bock Lambert; £1000 each to William Bock Harrison and James Smith senior; £200 to Joseph William Asprey; £400 to his executor; and £500 to F. Manley Sims. The residue of his property he leaves to King Edward's Hospital Fund.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1903), with a codicil (dated June 22, 1904), of Mr. THOMAS HOLCROFT, of Wolverhampton, who died on Sept. 25, has been proved by Edgar Holcroft, Harold Holcroft, Arthur Holcroft, and Frederick Holcroft, the sons, and Stanley Hemingway, the value of the estate and effects amounting to £75,768. The testator gives £100, the use of the household furniture, and an annuity of £500 to his wife, Mrs. Emma

Holcroft; £4500, in trust, for his son Henry for life, and then for his granddaughter Gladys Barlow; an annuity of £52 to his cousin Ann Frances; and a few small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his four sons, Harold, Edgar, Arthur, and Frederick.

The will (dated Nov. 23, 1904) of CANON THOMAS DEHANY BERNARD, of High Hall, Wimborne, who died on Dec. 7, was proved on Jan. 3 by the Rev. Edward Russell Bernard, the son, and Miss Katharine Ellen Bernard, the daughter, the value of the property being sworn at £62,808. The testator gave £4000 to his daughter Jane Agnes, wife of Canon Lawrence; £200 to the Church Missionary Society; £50 each to the Conventual Home at Combe Down and the Bath and Wells Diocesan Branch of the Queen Victoria Clergy Sustentation Fund; £2100 New South Wales Stock to his son Arthur Montague; the farm called Winksworth and £1000 to his son Edward Russell; and other legacies. The ultimate residue he leaves to his unmarried daughters.

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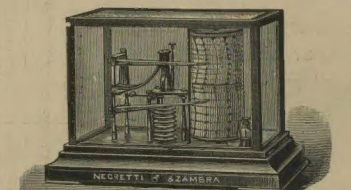
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*Illustrated London News, 28/1/05.*



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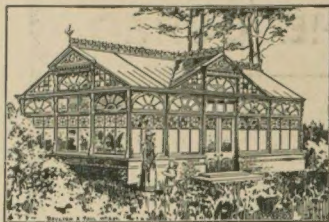
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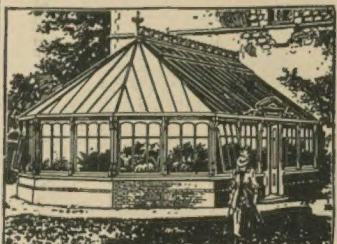


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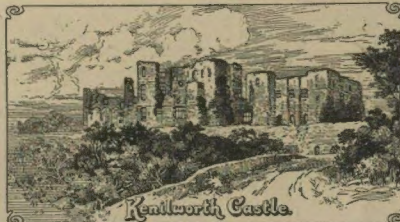
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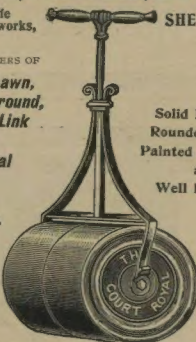
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